CONSTITUTION

1051

AND

BY-LAWS

OF THE

Scott County Medical Society,

114

379

IOWA,

ADOPTED, APRIL 27TH, 1858.

ALSO, THE CODE OF ETHICS, FEE BILL, OFFICERS, LIST OF MEMBERS, AND INTRODUCTORY SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS, ETC., FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

DAVENPORT:
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF LUSE, LANE & CO.
1858.

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DAVENPORT:
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1858.

SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,

IOWA.

Notice having been given, through the public prints, that a meeting would be held for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society for the County of Scott, nine regular members of the profession met at the office of Drs. Witherwax and Carter, (Third Street, west of Brady,) October 18th, 1856. Dr. Thistle presided, and Dr. Tomson acted as Secretary. Committees were appointed upon various subjects, and the meeting adjourned for ten days. October 28th, thirteen physicians met at the office of Drs. Fountain and Adler, (Second Street, between Brady and Main,) received reports, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, as well as the Code of Ethics recommended by the American Medical Association, and proceeded to elect permanent officers, as follows: *President*—Dr. E. S. BARROWS; *Vice President*—Dr. LYMAN CARPENTER; *Secretary*—Dr. J. J. TOMSON; *Treasurer*—Dr. JAMES THISTLE; *Censors*—Drs. T. J. SAUNDERS, JNO. M. ADLER and J. W. H. BAKER. Although regular meetings, four times a year, had been agreed upon, calling this the Anniversary, yet the necessity seemed to exist for a special meeting, and the members agreed to assemble again in a fortnight. November 11th, the Society convened at the Young Men's Literary Association Hall, (Post Office Building,) adopted a Fee Bill, and the members generally signed the Constitution. January 27th, 1857, the first regular quarterly meeting was held—April 28th, the second—and July 28th, the third.—October 27th, the annual meeting occurred, at which it was agreed, for various good reasons, to postpone the election of officers, and continue the existing organization, thereby making the Anniversary take place the first regular meeting in each year. January 26th, 1858, the Society met and the officers for the present year were elected.—April 27th, the present Constitution and By-Laws were adopted.—July 27th, the Fee Bill, as amended, and in its present form, was agreed to.

56216

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the "SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY," and shall be auxiliary to the Medical Society of the State of Iowa.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society shall be, to promote the diffusion of true Medical Science among its members, and to elevate the character of the profession in the community.

ARTICLE III.

This Society shall consist of Physicians and Surgeons, residing in the County of Scott, who are authorized to practice Medicine and Surgery, by any Medical College qualified to grant a diploma, and acknowledged by the American Medical Association.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and three Censors, who shall be elected annually by ballot.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, preserve order, give a casting vote when the Society is equally divided, and deliver to the Society a Dissertation at the end of each year of his election to office.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the President, by death, removal, or otherwise, the Vice President shall act as President, and perform all the duties of this office.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall receive and be accountable for all moneys that shall come into his hands, by virtue of any of the By-Laws of the Society, and shall make a full report to the Society, annually.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the transactions of the Society, and shall keep the books and papers belonging to the Society in such a place that members of the Society may have access to them at any time.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Censors to examine the credentials of every one applying for membership, and report the same to this Society; and also, to examine all persons applying for admission into the office of any member of this Society as students of Medicine, and if found worthy, to give them certificates of possessing a good English education, including a thorough knowledge of the English language, and a respectable acquaintance with its literature, a fair knowledge of the Natural Sciences, and such an acquaintance with the Ancient Languages as will enable them to read current prescriptions, and appreciate the technical language of the Natural Sciences and of Medicine.

ARTICLE VI.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society shall be held on the last Tuesday of January, of each year, and the three quarterly meetings shall be held on the last Tuesdays of April, July and October, respectively—all in the City of Davenport.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall by the duty of a Committee of three, appointed by the Chair at each quarterly meeting, to report upon some one of the diseases that may have prevailed during the current quarter, occurring immediately after such appointment. Such reports shall be written, and after coming before the Society, shall be delivered to the Secretary, and filed among the records of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Society shall adopt the Code of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association.

ARTICLE IX.

Any alteration or amendment of this Constitution, must be submitted in writing at a regular meeting of this Society for consideration; but, shall not be finally acted upon until the next regular meeting, when it may be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ART. 1. Every applicant for membership in this Society shall be balloted for, when, if there shall no more than two ballots appear against him, he shall become a member upon paying into the Treasury the sum of Three Dollars, and signing the Constitution and By-Laws. But if three or more ballots appear against him, he shall be rejected.

ART. 2. The name of any applicant for membership, when brought before the Society, may, upon motion, be laid over to the next regular meeting, when he may be elected by ballot as provided for in Article one, of these By-Laws.

ART. 3. It shall be duty of every member of this Society to attend its annual meetings, and any member failing to attend for three successive meetings, shall cease to be a member, unless excused by a vote of its members.

ART. 4. Any member who is absent from a single Anniversary Meeting shall be find One Dollar, unless excused; and, neglecting payment for three quarterly meetings, shall cease to be a member.

ART. 5. Each member of this Society shall pay to the Treasurer thereof, such sums as he shall be assessed at the Anniversary meeting, provided such assessments do not exceed Five Dollars in any one year.

ART. 6. No moneys shall be drawn from the Treasury, without some resolution of the Society at some meeting thereof.

ART. 7. Extraordinary meetings may be called by the President, or at the request of three members in writing. Five members and one officer of the Society shall constitute a quorum and proceed to business.

ART. 8. The business of this Society shall be conducted in the following order :—

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Reception of members.
4. Communications.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Absentees of last annual meeting called and fined or excused.
9. Election of delegates.
10. Motion for adjournment.

ART. 9. Every member shall rise when speaking, observe order and decorum, and pay proper respect to the President and other officers, as well as to his fellow-members.

ART. 10. The students of any member of the Society may attend all meetings, assist in all discussions, but shall have no vote in any case whatever.

ART. 11. If any member of this Society, in good standing, shall relinquish the practice of Medicine, or remove from the County, and request a discharge, he shall, upon paying all arrears, if any are due, receive an honorable dismissal.

ART. 12. The President shall have power to determine what questions shall be discussed by the Society, provided always that the questions shall be such as shall have a tendency to advance the interests of Science, without producing a spirit of criticism, animosity or ill-will.

ART. 13. Any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws, Code of Ethics, or Fee Bill, adopted by this Society, shall constitute just ground for impeachment, and any members on conviction of such offence, shall be liable to admonition by the President, suspension, or expulsion, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

ART. 14. It shall be the duty of the President, at each annual meeting, to appoint a committee of three members of the Society, to whom all disputed accounts for Medical services may be referred, and whose duty it shall be to confer with the Physician concerned, receiving all the facts in the case—and, in accordance therewith, prepare the account for a second presentation to the disputant. The account still remaining unsettled, may thereafter be presented to said committee, and the name of the delinquent reported to the Society for such action as they may deem proper.

ART. 15. Any of the foregoing articles of these By-Laws may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

CODE OF ETHICS

OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHISICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS.

SECTION 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience, to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend upon their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect and confidence.

SEC. 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services; none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character, observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy, by courts of justice.

SEC. 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease,—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient,

tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

Sec. 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of epiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger, when it really occurs; and even to the patient himfelf, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maledies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned, in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

Sec. 5. A physician should not abandon his patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal maledy, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty which is independent of, and far superior to all pecuniary considerations.

Sec. 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy and more enlarged views in practice.

Sec. 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the concequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I. *Duties for th support of professional character.*

SEC. 1. Every individual on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should therefore observe strictly, such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

SEC. 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

SEC 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession, to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of persons affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; —to invite laymen to be present at operations,—to boast of cures and remedies,—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

SEC. 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument, or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself, or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value

and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

SEC. 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with a disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the attendant anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who by the ties of consanguinity is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and to produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously, as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice, on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would not wish to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

SEC. 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interests and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to Consultations.*

SEC. 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presump-

tive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his professson. Nevertheless, as in consultations, the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology and organic chemistry.

Sec. 2. In consultations, no rivalship or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

Sec. 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such farther inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

Sec. 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they were called in; decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variations and the reasons for it ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him, at the next consultation.

Sec, 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of

all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

Sec. 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

Sec. 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants,—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

Sec. 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

Sec. 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

SEC. 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if neccessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out, which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in case of interference.*

SEC. 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

SEC. 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made; no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

SEC. 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed, when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

SEC. 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor, and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

SEC. 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in con-

sultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

Sec. 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present, any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates, should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

Sec. 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

Sec. 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no farther than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

Sec. 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusive beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

Sec. 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

Art. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

Sec. 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest, may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*.

A peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general so-

ciety, neither the subject matter of such differences, nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

SEC. 1. Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

ART. 1.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

SEC. 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens: they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations,—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions,—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.,—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

SEC. 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical,—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

SEC. 3. There is no profession, by the members of which, eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed, than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance

of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain public duties referred to in section one of this chapter, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment.—But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

Sec. 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

FEE-BILL.

For advice and prescription, (office,)	$1	to $5
" visit and advice in town,	1	2
" visit and advice on board boat,	2	3
" visit and advice on board boat in case of malignant disease,	3	5
" visit and consultation,		5
" visit out of town, 50 cts. per mile in addition to the visit,		
" visit at night, double the ordinary fees for visits,		
" venesection, leeching and vaccine inoculation, (each,)		1
" cupping, inserting setons, issues, etc.,	1	2
" examination in accidents when no injury is found,	1	5
" examination for insurance,		3
" post-mortem examination in case of legal investigation,	10	25
" post-mortem held at instance of family,	10	25
" opening large abscesses, dressing large wounds, etc.,	3	10
" operation for strabismus,	20	50
" " for hare-lip,	30	60
" " for cleft-palate,	50	100
" " of tapping for dropsy,	10	20
" " for phymosis or paraphymosis,		5
" " for hydrocele,	5	10
" subsequent cure of hydrocele,	20	30
" passing catheter, simply,	2	3
" passing catheter in case of obstruction,	5	10
" cure of stricture of urethra,	25	50
" gonorrhœa and syphilis, (in advance,)	10	50
" reducing luxation of large joints,	10	100
" reducing fractures and subsequent treatment,	20	100
" reducing compound fractures,	50	200
" reducing simple fractures of small bones,	10	25
" ligating arteries,	25	50
" amputation of fingers, toes, etc.,	10	20
" capital operations, such as amputation, lithotrity, lithotomy, etc.	50	200
" obstetrical attendance,	10	25
" instrumental delivery,	20	50
" all cases of extraordinary detention, per hour,	1	5

OFFICERS,

Elected October 28th, 1856, and continued in office until January 26th, 1858, a period of 15 months:

EGBERT S. BARROWS, PRESIDENT.
LYMAN CARPENTER, VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHNSON J. TOMSON, SECRETARY.
JAMES THISTLE, TREASURER.
THOS. J. SAUNDERS, }
JOHN M. ADLER, } CENSORS.
JOHN W. H. BAKER, }

E. S. BARROWS and T. J. SAUNDERS, were elected Delegates to the American Medical Association, which convened at Nashville, Tenn., in 1857.

OFFICERS,

Elected January 26th, 1858, whose terms will expire in January, 1859:

THOMAS J. SAUNDERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES THISTLE, VICE PRESIDENT,
ALFRED H. AMES, SECRETARY.
JOHNSON J. TOMSON, TREASURER.
JOHN W. H. BAKER, }
EZRA J. FOUNTAIN, } CENSORS.
JOHN M. ADLER, }

E. S. BARROWS and E. J. FOUNTAIN, were elected Delegates to the American Medical Association, which convened at Washington, D. C., in 1858.

LIST OF MEMBERS.*

EGBERT S. BARROWS,
University of Vermont, January, 1826.

JAMES THISTLE,
University of Maryland, April, 1829.

WILLIAM KEITH,
University of Pennsylvania, 1830.

LYMAN CARPENTER,
Licentiate of State of Iudiana, 1831. Also, University of Iowa, (Hon. Deg.) February, 1856.

JOHN M. WITHERWAX,
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1835. Also, Licentiate of Dutchess Co., New York, 1835.

JOHN W. H. BAKER,
Dartmouth Medical College, N. H., October, 1842.

THOMAS J. SAUNDERS,
University of Pennsylvania, March, 1843. Also, Medical Society of New Jersey, June, 1843.

JOHN T. O'REARDON,
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, March, 1844. Also, Bachelor of Medicine, University of Paris, August, 1847.

CHARLES C. PARRY,
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March, 1846.

ARCHIBALD S. MAXWELL,
Western Reserve College, Cleveland, February, 1848.

JOHN M. ADLER,
National Medical College, Washington, D. C., May, 1850.

EZRA J. FOUNTAIN,
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., March, 1851.

WILLIAM M. LINE,
Jefferson College, Philadelphia, March, 1851.

LEWIS F. PELTON,
New York University, March, 1851.

*The first seventeen being original signers of the Constitution.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
University of Michigan, March, 1853.

JOHNSON J. TOMSON,
Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, November, 1855.

HORACE CARPENTER,
University of Iowa, February, 1856.

JAMES M'CORTNEY, (Elected Jan. 27th, 1857,)
Western Reserve College, Cleveland, February, 1853.

ALFRED H. AMES, (Elected Jan. 27th, 1857,)
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1856.

IGNATIUS LANGER, (Elected April 28th, 1857,)
University of Vienna, 1845.

JAMES GAMBLE, (Elected Oct. 27th, 1857,)
University of Missouri, 1846.

CHARLES S. SHELTON, (Elected Jan. 26th, 1858,)
Yale University, February, 1847.

JAMES S. D. WALLIS, (Elected July 27th, 1857,)
University of Louisville, March, 1858.

Of the above, Doctors Line, Pelton and Wallis have removed from the County.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

April 28th, 1857, the following resolution was adopted by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Rock Island Medical Society be admitted as Honorary members of the Scott County Medical Society, and that they be entitled to all the privileges of membership save that of voting."

At various times, the following named gentlemen have been in attendance from the above Society: Doctors Patrick Gregg, Sam'l K. Sharpe, Calvin Truesdale, William F. Cady, Sam'l C. Plummer, William A. Knox, J. R. Hayes, and Edward H. Bowman.

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